LA English
AB The influence of the DA D2 antagonist (-)-eticlopride on **cocaine** - and DA D2 agonist-induced behavioral effects was investigated by means of two series of expts., in rats. In the first 10-day series, coadministration of (-)-eticlopride (10 and 50 .mu.g/kg, SC) always potently inhibited **cocaine** (15 mg/kg, IP)-induced hypermotility but did not modify the penile erection (PE)-enhancement produced by the drug at the first injection; it actually counteracted the inhibitory effect of subchronic **cocaine** on PE. In the second series, (-)-eticlopride, at the same doses, antagonized PE elicited by various DA D2 agonists at nonstereotyping doses; when, along with PE, stereotyped behavior was induced, only the latter was inhibited by (-)-eticlopride, which even increased PE.

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1991:598533 CAPLUS
DN 115:198533
TI Use of dopamine autoreceptor agonists in the treatment of drug dependency
IN Kutter, Eberhard; Schingnitz, Guenter
PA Boehringer Ingelheim K.-G., Germany; Boehringer Ingelheim International G.m.b.H.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 417637	A2	19910320	EP 1990-117147	19900906
	EP 417637	A3	19920902		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	DE 3930282	A1	19910321	DE 1989-3930282	19890911
	DD 297557	A5	19920116	DD 1990-343855	19900906
	CA 2025003	AA	19910312	CA 1990-2025003	19900910
	JP 03106825	A2	19910507	JP 1990-239790	19900910
	HU 57584	A2	19911230	HU 1990-5853	19900910
PRAI	DE 1989-3930282		19890911		

AB BHT 920 (I) and SND 919 (II) and their acid addn. salts are dopamine autoreceptor agonists (i.e. decrease the synthesis and release of dopamine from cells of the mesolimbic and nigrostriatal system) and thus are useful in treatment of drug dependence mediated by dopamine release. By diminishing the pos. reinforcement of drug consumption resulting from dopamine release in these brain centers and the consequent euphoric inner reward, I and II prevent craving for the drug. The action of I and II is enhanced by their activity on supersensitive postsynaptic D2-dopaminergic receptors in dopamin-depleted chronic drug abusers, as well as by their central .alpha.2-adrenergic activity. I and II themselves do not induce dependence. Thus, in monkeys allowed to self-administer **cocaine**, the self-administration rate decreased to 0 after i.v. injection of I (0.1 mg/kg, twice). Pills were prepd. contg. I 50 .mu.g, lactose 38.45, corn starch 10.0, gelatin 1.0, and Mg stearate 0.5 mg.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:26:48 ON 11 OCT 2002)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:26:58 ON 11 OCT 2002
E PRAMIPEXOLE/CN
L1 1 S E3
E LAMOTRIGINE/CN
L2 1 S E3

$\frac{0.1\,mg}{kg} \times 75\,kg = 2(7.5)\ 15\,mg$